United Nations S/2017/172

Security Council

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Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) ratified by the Syrian Arab Republic on 14 September 2013, and the Council's resolutions 1540 (2004), 2118 (2013), 2209 (2015), 2235 (2015), 2314 (2016), and 2319 (2016),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Condemning again in the strongest terms any use of toxic chemicals as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic, and *reaffirming* that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law,

Recalling its determination to identify those parties in Syria responsible for the use of any chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and *recalling* also the establishment of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) — United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM) to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemical weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons,

Stressing the need for all Member States to fully comply with their obligations under resolution 2178 (2014),

Recalling the report of the Director-General of the OPCW dated 6 July 2016 (EC-82/DG.18), and *recalling* also the decision of the Executive Council of the OPCW dated 11 November 2016 (EC-83/DEC.5),

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Stressing that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable,

Recalling that in resolution 2118 (2013) the Council underscored that no party in Syria should use, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer chemical weapons, and decided that member States shall inform immediately the Security Council of any violations of resolution 1540 including acquisitions by non-State actors of chemical weapons, their means of delivery and related materials in order to take necessary measures,

Recalling the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 2118 (2013) and 2209 (2015) that in the event of future non-compliance with resolution 2118 (2013) to impose measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

Recalling that, in its resolution 2118 (2013), it decided that the Syrian Arab Republic and all parties in Syria shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and the United Nations, including by complying with their relevant recommendations,

Calling on all other States to cooperate fully with the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism and in particular to provide it and the OPCW with any relevant information they may possess pertaining to individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons including chlorine or any other toxic chemical in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming its grave concern that the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida, including but not limited to foreign terrorist fighters who have joined ISIL (Da'esh) in Syria, groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL (Da'esh), and Al-Nusra Front (ANF), continue operating in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Noting that immediately after the JIM's establishment there was a decrease in the number of allegations of use of chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, *noting* also that such allegations have continued during the course of the JIM's mandate, and *stressing* its outrage that individuals continue to be killed and injured by the use of any toxic chemical as a chemical weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Welcoming the unanimous adoption of Resolution 2319 (2016) which extended the mandate of the JIM for one additional year,

Reaffirming its determination that the use of chemical weapons anywhere constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Takes note* of the third and fourth reports of the JIM (S/2016/738 and S/2016/888), and in particular the third report's findings that there is sufficient information to reach a conclusion on the actors involved in the cases of Talmenes (21 April 2014), Sarmin (16 March 2015) and Marea (21 August 2015), and the fourth report's finding that there is sufficient information to reach a conclusion on the actors involved in the case of Qmenas (16 March 2015), and in light of these findings *concludes* that resolution 2118 (2013) has been violated;

2. *Expresses* grave concern about the JIM's findings in its third and fourth reports, and *condemns* in the strongest terms the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as "Daesh"), who have been identified by the

OPCW-UN JIM as having been perpetrators, organizers, sponsors, or otherwise involved in the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

3. *Affirms* its strong condemnation of the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian authorities, and ISIL or any other party, in violation of international law, in the course of the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011;

4. *Expresses* its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic should be thoroughly investigated, and prosecuted, as appropriate, before a competent tribunal which is both independent and impartial and *calls for* all parties in Syria to cease any use of toxic chemicals as weapons immediately and permanently;

5. *Expresses* grave concern that the OPCW Technical Secretariat, as reported by the Director-General (EC-82/DG.18 dated 6 July 2016), is not able to resolve all identified gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies in Syria's declaration, and therefore cannot fully verify that Syria has submitted a declaration that can be considered accurate and complete in accordance with the CWC or OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 dated 27 September 2013 or resolution 2118 (2013), and *calls upon* the Syrian Arab Republic to comply fully with all its consequent obligations, including, the expeditious resolution of all outstanding issues regarding its initial declaration and related disclosures;

6. *Recalls* that in resolution 2118 (2013), the Council decided that the Syrian Arab Republic shall comply with all aspects of the decision of the OPCW Executive Council of 27 September 2013 (Annex I to resolution 2118), *further recalls* paragraph 1 of Annex I to resolution 2118 (2013), *decides* that the Syrian Arab Republic shall within 30 days declare and place under OPCW supervision and control all chemical weapons as defined in paragraph 1 of Article II of the CWC that the Syrian Arab Republic owns or possesses, or has under its jurisdiction or control, and which it has not so far declared to the OPCW, including:

(a) The chemical name and military designator of any chemical which is not specifically held for purposes not prohibited in accordance with Paragraph 9 of Article II of the CWC, that are located, as of the day of adoption of this resolution, on the facilities of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

(b) The specific type of any munitions and devices it holds which are capable of deploying chemical weapons, including those which have been adapted or are intended to be adapted for delivery of chlorine, and including specific quantities or each type that are filled and unfilled; and

(c) The location of any remaining chemical weapons, chemical weapons storage facilities, chemical weapons production facilities and chemical weapons research and development facilities, including sites where chlorine and associated munitions and devices are stored.

and *requests* that the OPCW take appropriate action, in accordance with its mandate, to implement the decisions set forth in this paragraph.

7. *Remains* gravely concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that non-State actors may acquire, develop, traffic in or use nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their means of delivery, especially in the Middle East region;

8. *Expresses* grave concern that ISIL, a terrorist group responsible for a range of serious violations of international law, has used chemical weapons, in breach of principles set out in Resolution 1540 (2004) regarding use of and access to weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors;

9. *Affirms* the measures imposed against ISIL in resolution 2253 (2015), in particular the obligation on all States to ensure that no funds, financial assets, economic resources or arms, including those listed in document S/2017/170 control list and those listed in Annex 2, are made available, directly or indirectly, for its benefit, by their nationals or by persons within their territory, and, in light of the findings of the OPCW-UN JIM, *urges* all States to redouble their efforts to implement fully and completely the relevant measures so as to prevent ISIL from using chemical weapons in the future;

10. *Encourages* all States including relevant regional States to provide, as appropriate, to the OPCW-UN JIM and to the OPCW information on non-State actors' access to chemical weapons and their components or efforts by non-State actors to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use chemical weapons and their means of delivery that occur under their jurisdiction, including relevant information from national investigations, and underscores the importance of States Parties' obligations under Article VII of the CWC, and the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 2235, including with respect to information pertaining to non-State actors;

11. *Notes* that, since the UN-OPCW submitted its fourth report, the OPCW FFM has continued to investigate and report on allegations of chemical weapons use in Syria, and requests the Director General of the OPCW to keep the Council informed of the progress of these investigations;

12. *Notes* that in cases where the OPCW FFM determines that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, such an incident will be investigated further by the JIM in accordance with its mandate, and *recalls* the obligation of the Syrian authorities to cooperate with that investigation and *stresses* the importance or full cooperation with all other outstanding requests for information and assistance made by the OPCW and JIM;

13. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council (herein "the Committee"), to undertake the following tasks:

(a) to monitor implementation of the measures imposed in this resolution;

(b) to designate individuals to be subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 18 of this resolution and to consider requests for exemptions in accordance with paragraph 19 of this resolution;

(c) to designate individuals, groups and entities to be subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 17 of this resolution and to consider requests for exemptions in accordance with paragraph 18 of this resolution;

(d) to establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed in this resolution;

(e) to report within 30 days to the Security Council on its work and every 90 days thereafter, as well as on the implementation of this resolution with its observations and recommendations, in particular ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures;

(f) to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested States, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures;

(g) to seek from all States whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed in this resolution;

(h) to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in this resolution, with a view to ensuring consequences for all violations of the relevant measures;

14. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Committee within 90 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken to implement the measures imposed in this resolution;

15. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 17 of this resolution shall apply to the individuals and entities in Annex 1 of this resolution, and the individuals and entities designated for such measures by the Committee, and that the measures in paragraph 21 of this resolution shall apply to the individuals designated in Annex 1 of this resolution and the individuals designated for such measures by the Committee, as:

(a) responsible for, engaged in or otherwise involved in the use, transfer, acquisition, proliferation, development, manufacture or production of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

(b) involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling, authorizing, or otherwise directing the evasion of the measures imposed in this resolution or resolution 2118 (2013); or

(c) acting for on behalf of or at the direction of, being owned or controlled by, providing financial, logistical, or other support to, or being associated with, the individuals or entities identified in this paragraph;

16. *Encourages* Member States to submit to the Committee names of individuals and entities who meet the criteria set out in paragraph 15 of this resolution;

17. *Decides* that all Member States shall freeze without delay all funds, other financial assets and economic resources in their territories at the date of adoption of this resolution or any time thereafter, which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the individuals and entities listed in the Annex to this resolution or designated by the Committee, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and *decides* further that all Member States shall ensure that any funds, financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in Annex 1 to this resolution or individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or individuals or entities which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by those individuals or entities so listed or designated or acting on their behalf or at their direction;

18. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 17 of this resolution do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

(a) to be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, in accordance with national laws, or fees or service charges, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant Member State to the Committee of the intention to

authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification,

(b) to be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant Member State or Member States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

(c) to be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of an individual or entity designated pursuant to [the designation criteria], and has been notified by the relevant Member State or Member States to the Committee;

19. *Decides* that Member States may permit the addition to accounts frozen pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 17 of this resolution of interest or other earnings due on those accounts or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of this resolution, provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to these provisions and are frozen;

20. *Decides* that the measures in paragraph 17 of this resolution shall not prevent a designated individual, or entity from making payment due under a contract entered into prior to the listing of such an individual or entity, provided that the relevant States(s) have determined that the contract is not related to any items whose transfer is prohibited by this resolution and the payment is not directly or indirectly received by a individual or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 17 of this resolution, and after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to make or receive such payments or to authorize, where appropriate, the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for this purpose, 10 working days prior to such authorization;

21. *Decides* that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals listed in the Annex 1 to this resolution or designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

22. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 21 of this resolution shall not apply:

(a) where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation; or

(b) where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfillment of a judicial process; or

(c) where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would further the objectives of peace and national reconciliation in Syria and stability in the region;

23. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to, or for the benefit of, the individuals or entities listed in Annex 1 of this resolution or individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, or by entities owned or controlled by them, from or through their territories or by their nationals or individuals subject to their jurisdiction, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether or not originating in their territories, of chlorine or of the items specified in the Schedules to the CWC and in the list in document S/2017/170, and of all arms and related materiel used to deliver chemicals as weapons, and *decides*

also that this provision shall apply with respect to financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of such items and of arms and related materiel;

24. *Decides* that the measures imposed in paragraph 23 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of items that the Committee approves in advance on a case-by-case basis;

25. Decides that all Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the armed forces, ministries, agencies, entities and other individuals under the control or authority of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, through their territories or by these entities and individuals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in territory that they control, of any helicopters, or related materiel including spare parts, as specified in Annex 2 of this resolution, or other items related to the use of helicopters as determined by the Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 13;

26. *Decides* that the measures in OP25 shall not apply to any helicopters or related material including spare parts that the Committee determines, on a case-by-case basis, are necessary for the safe operation of civilian helicopters or would otherwise further the objectives of this resolution;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period until 1 March 2018, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to six experts ("Panel of Experts"), and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel, under the direction of the Committee to carry out the following tasks:

(a) assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 13 above;

(b) gather, examine and analyze information regarding the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 17, 21, 23, and 25 of this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee or States may consider taking to improve implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than six months after the Panel's appointment, and a final report to the Council no later than 1 November 2017 with its findings and recommendations;

28. *Expresses* its intent to review the mandate of the Committee and of the Panel of Experts and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 1 February 2018;

29. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures imposed in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

30. *Directs* the Committee and the Panel of Experts to cooperate closely with other Security Council Sanctions Committees and their respective United Nations sanctions expert monitoring panels, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015), the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW, and the members of the JIM, to cooperate and share information with each other regarding compliance with United Nations sanctions that relate to the use of toxic chemicals as weapons;

31. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including Syria, taking the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Syrian

authorities, any individual or entity in Syria, any individual or entity designated for the measures set forth in this resolution, or any individual or entity claiming through or for the benefit of any such individual or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by this resolution and related resolutions;

32. *Directs* the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to continue to review proposals for designation of individuals and entities in Syria who meet the relevant designation criteria of being associated with ISIL, al-Nusrah Front, al-Qaeda, or associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities;

33. *Emphasizes* the importance of all relevant States and international organizations retaining and preserving information regarding the use of chemical weapons in Syria so that it may be made available for use in future investigations and judicial proceedings;

34. *Expresses* its intent to review additional options to ensure accountability for perpetrators, organizers, sponsors, or persons or entities otherwise involved in the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;

35. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic under continuous review and underlines its readiness to review at any time the measures imposed by this resolution, including by strengthening, suspending or lifting those measures, as appropriate;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on implementation of this resolution within 30 days of its adoption and every 60 days thereafter;

37. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex 1: Designations

1. AMR ARMANZI

   a. Description: Director-General of the SSRC/CERS, responsible for the development and production of chemical weapons, and the missiles to deliver them in the Syrian Arab Republic.

   b. A.K.A: Amr Muhammad Najib Al-Armanazi, Amr Najib Armanazi, Amrou Al-Armanazy)

   c. Identifiers: DOB: 07 Feb 1944

2. BRIGADIER GENERAL GHASSAN ABBAS

   a. Description: Head of the branch of the SSRC/CERS near Jumraya/Jmraiya. As a result of his senior position in the SSRC, he is associated with SSRC. Involved in the proliferation of chemical weapons and the organisation of chemical weapons attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic.

   b. Identifiers: Date of birth: 10.3.1960; Place of birth: Homs, Syria

3. COLONEL MUHAMMAD BILAL

   a. Description: A senior officer in the Air Force Intelligence Service of Syria who is associated with the SSRC/CERS.

   b. AKA: Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Bilal

   c. Identifiers: Date of birth: May 25, 1971

4. BAYAN BITAR

   a. Description: Managing Director of, and thereby associated with, the Organisation for Technological Industries (OTI), a subsidiary of the Syrian Ministry of Defence, which assists in the production of chemical weapons for the Syrian regime.

   b. A.K.A: Dr Bayan Al-Bitar

   c. Identifiers: Date of birth: 8.3.1947

      Address: PO Box 11037 Damascus, Syria

5. COL SUHAYL HASAN AL-HASAN

   a. Description: COL Suhayl Hasan is a pro-regime militia commander and Syrian Air Force Intelligence (SAFI) officer who coordinated regime operations in Idlib

Governorate (in which Sarmin, Qmenas and Talmenes are located) when the chlorine attacks on Sarmin and Qmenas took place. Hasan was thereby involved in the use of chlorine in those attacks.

b. AKA: Suheil Hassan

c. Identifiers: Date of birth: circa 1964

6. MG JAMIL HASSAN

a. Description: Head of Syrian Air Force Intelligence (SAFI) and commander of the SAFI personnel involved in the chlorine attacks on Talmenes, Qmenas and Sarmin.

b. AKA: Jamil Hasan

c. Identifiers: Date of birth: 1953; Place of birth: Syria

7. MG SAJI JAMIL DARWISH

a. Description: MG Darwish was a commander of the Syrian Air Force who oversaw air operations in northern Syria during the period investigated by the JIM. By nature of his position, he would have allowed chlorine use in his area of responsibility, including the attack on Talmenes that the Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM) reported was conducted by Hamah Airfield-based helicopters and the chlorine attacks on Sarmin and Qmenas that the JIM reported were conducted by Humaymim Airfield-based helicopters.

b. Identifiers: Date of birth: January 11, 1957

8. BG MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM

a. Description: BG Muhammad Ibrahim was the deputy commander of the Syrian Air Force's 63rd Air Brigade at Hamah Airfield at the time of the Talmenas attack, from which the Joint Investigative Mechanism reported that the chlorine attack on Talmenes was conducted.

b. Identifiers: Date of birth: August 5, 1964

9. BG BADI' MUALLA

a. Description: BG Badi' Mualla was the commander of the Syrian Air Force's 63rd Air Brigade during the period investigated by the JIM. By nature of his position, he would have allowed chlorine use in his area of responsibility, including the attack on Talmenes that the Joint Investigative Mechanism reported was conducted by Hamah Airfield-based helicopters.

b. Identifiers: Date of birth: 1961; Place of birth: Bistuwir, Jablah, Syria

10. MG TALAL SHAFIQ MAKHLUF

a. Description: Major General in the Syrian Republican Guard. Makhluf would have coordinated military operations incorporating chlorine strikes by virtue of his high rank and position within the Republican Guard.

b. AKA: Talal Makhlouf
c. Identifiers: Date of birth: December 1, 1958

11. MG AHMAD BALLUL

a. Description: Commander, Syrian Air & Air Defense Forces. As Commander of the Syrian Air and Air Defense, Ballul oversees all air assets in Syria, including helicopter brigades, indicating that he would have allowed the regime's chlorine use.
b. AKA: Ahmad Muhammad Ballul
c. Identifiers: Date of birth: October 10, 1954

12. CENTRE D'ÉTUDES ET DE RECHERCHES SYRIEN (CERS)

a. Description: Government entity responsible for developing and producing chemical weapons, and the missiles to deliver them in the Syrian Arab Republic.

b. A.K.A. CENTRE D'ETUDE ET DE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CERS); SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER (SSRC); CENTRE DE RECHERCHE DE KABOUN

c. Identifiers: Barzeh Street, PO Box 4470, Damascus

13. EXPERT PARTNERS

a. Description: Associated with SSRC/CERS, acts as a proxy.

b. Identifiers: Address: Rukn Addin, Saladin Street, Building 5, PO Box: 7006, Damascus, Syria

14. BUSINESS LAB

a. Description: Associated with SSRC/CERS, acts as a front company.

b. Identifiers: Maysat Square, Al Rasafi Street Bldg. 9, PO Box 7155, Damascus; Tel: 963112725499; Fax: 963112725399

15. INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS

a. Description: Associated with SSRC/CERS, acts as a front company.

b. Identifiers: Baghdad Street 5, PO Box 6394, Damascus; Tel /fax: 63114471080

16. NATIONAL STANDARDS & CALIBRATION LABORATORY (NSCL)

a. Description: Affiliated to and a subsidiary of the SSRC/CERS. It provides training and support to the SSRC.

b. Identifiers: P.O. Box 4470 Damascus

17. HANDASIEH – ORGANIZATION FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

a. Description: Associated with SSRC/CERS, acts as a front company.

b. Identifiers: P.O. Box 5966, Abou Bakr Al-Seddeq St., Damascus and PO BOX 2849 Al-Moutanabi Street, Damascus and PO BOX 21120 Baramkeh, Damascus; Tel: 963112121816; 963112121834; 963112214650; 963112212743; 963115110117

18. SYRONICS – SYRIAN ARAB CO. FOR ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

a. Description: Associated with SSRC/CERS, acts as a front company.

b. Identifiers: Kaboon Street, P.O.Box 5966, Damascus; Tel.: +963-11-5111352; Fax: +963-11-5110117

19. MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION FACTORY (MCF)

a. Description: Associated with SSRC/CERS, acts as front company.

b. Identifiers: P.O. Box 35202, Industrial Zone, Al-Qadam Road, Damascus

20. HIGHER INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY (HIAST)

a. Description: Affiliated to and a subsidiary of the SSRC/CERS. It provides training and support to the SSRC.

b. Identifiers: P.O. Box 31983, Barzeh

21. ORGANISATION FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INDUSTRIES

a. Description: OTI, a subsidiary of the Syrian Ministry of Defence, involved in the production of chemical weapons for the Syrian regime.

b. A.K.A: Technical Industries Corporation (TIC)

Identifier: Address: PO Box 11037 Damascus, Syria

Annex 2: Embargo on helicopters

All items and related equipment, including ground based equipment, engines and components of helicopters, as follows;

1 Helicopters and specially designed components therefor

2 Unmanned helicopters, ground support equipment, command and control equipment and specially designed components for unmanned helicopters

3 Helicopter propulsion engines and specially designed components therefor

4 Ground equipment specially designed for helicopters or engines, including:

a) equipment specially designed for maintenance or repair of helicopters

b) pressure refuelling equipment

c) equipment designed to facilitate operations in confined areas.

5 Helicopter aircrew life support equipment, aircrew safety equipment and other devices for emergency escape that are not intrinsically part of the aircraft.

Annex to the letter dated 24 February 2017 from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

EXPORT CONTROL LIST: CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND PRECURSORS

Precursor Chemical	CAS No.	CWC-Schedule
Thiodiglycol	(111-48-8)	2B
Phosphorus oxychloride	(10025-87-3)	3B
Dimethyl methylphosphonate	(756-79-6)	2B
Methylphosphonyl difluoride (DF)	(676-99-3)	1B
Methylphosphonyl dichloride (DC)	(676-97-1)	2B
Dimethyl phosphite (DMP)	(868-85-9)	3B
Phosphorus trichloride	(7719-12-2)	3B
Trimethyl phosphite (TMP)	(121-45-9)	3B
Thionyl chloride	(7719-09-7)	3B
3-Hydroxy-1-methylpiperidine	(3554-74-3)	Not Listed
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethyl chloride	(96-79-7)	2B
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-aminoethane thiol	(5842-07-9)	2B
3-Quinuclidinol	(1619-34-7)	2B
Potassium fluoride	(7789-23-3)	Not Listed
2-Chloroethanol	(107-07-3)	Not Listed
Dimethylamine	(124-40-3)	Not Listed
Diethyl ethylphosphonate	(78-38-6)	2B
Diethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidate	(2404-03-7)	2B
Diethyl phosphite	(762-04-9)	3B
Dimethylamine hydrochloride	(506-59-2)	Not Listed
Ethylphosphinyl dichloride	(1498-40-4)	2B
Ethylphosphonyl dichloride	(1066-50-8)	2B
Ethylphosphonyl difluoride	(753-98-0)	1B
Hydrogen fluoride	(7664-39-3)	Not Listed
Methyl benzilate	(76-89-1)	Not Listed
Methylphosphinyl dichloride	(676-83-5)	2B
N,N-Diisopropyl-(beta)-amino-ethanol	(96-80-0)	2B
Pinacolyl alcohol	(464-07-3)	2B
O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite (QL)	(57856-11-8)	1B
Triethyl phosphite	(122-52-1)	3B
Arsenic trichloride	(7784-34-1)	2B
Benzilic acid	(76-93-7)	2B
Diethyl methylphosphonite	(15715-41-0)	2B
Dimethyl ethylphosphonate	(6163-75-3)	2B
Ethylphosphinyl difluoride	(430-78-4)	2B
Methylphosphinyl difluoride	(753-59-3)	2B
3-Quinuclidone	(3731-38-2)	Not Listed
Phosphorus pentachloride	(10026-13-8)	3B
Pinacolone	(75-97-8)	Not Listed
Potassium cyanide	(151-50-8)	Not Listed
Potassium bifluoride	(7789-29-9)	Not Listed
Ammonium bifluoride	(1341-49-7)	Not Listed
Sodium bifluoride	(1333-83-1)	Not Listed
Sodium fluoride	(7681-49-4)	Not Listed
Sodium cyanide	(143-33-9)	Not Listed
Triethanolamine	(102-71-6)	3B

Phosphorus pentasulphide	(1314-80-3)	Not Listed
Diisopropylamine	(108-18-9)	Not Listed
Diethylaminoethanol	(100-37-8)	Not Listed
Sodium sulphide	(1313-82-2)	Not Listed
Sulphur monochloride	(10025-67-9)	3B
Sulphur dichloride	(10545-99-0)	3B
Triethanolamine hydrochloride	(637-39-8)	Not Listed
N,N-Diisopropyl-2-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride	(4261-68-1)	2B
Methylphosphonic acid	(993-13-5)	2B
Diethyl methylphosphonate	(683-08-9)	2B
N,N-Dimethylaminophosphoryl dichloride	(677-43-0)	2B
Triisopropyl phosphite	(116-17-6)	Not Listed
Ethyldiethanolamine	(139-87-7)	3B
O,O-Diethyl phosphorothioate	(2465-65-8)	Not Listed
O,O-Diethyl phosphorodithioate	(298-06-6)	Not Listed
Sodium hexafluorosilicate	(16893-85-9)	Not Listed
Methylphosphonothioic dichloride	(676-98-2)	2B
Diethylamine	(109-89-7)	Not Listed
Aluminum chloride	(7446-70-0)	Not Listed
Dichloromethane	(75-09-2)	Not Listed
N,N-Dimethylaniline	(121-69-7)	Not Listed
Isopropyl bromide	(75-26-3)	Not Listed
Isopropyl ether	(108-20-3)	Not Listed
Monoisopropylamine	(75-31-0)	Not Listed
Potassium Bromide	(7758-02-3)	Not Listed
Pyridine	(110-86-1)	Not Listed
Sodium bromide	(7647-15-6)	Not Listed
Sodium metal	(7440-23-5)	Not Listed
Sulfur trioxide	(7446-11-9)	Not Listed
Tributylamine	(102-82-9)	Not Listed
Triethylamine	(121-44-8)	Not Listed
Trimethylamine	(75-50-3)	Not Listed
Hexamine	(100-97-0)	Not Listed
Chlorine	(7782-50-5)	Not Listed
White Phosphorus	(12185-10-3)	Not Listed

Technical note - Chemicals are listed by name, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number and CWC Schedule (where applicable). Chemicals of the same structural formula (e.g., hydrates) are controlled regardless of name or CAS number. CAS numbers are shown to assist in identifying whether a particular chemical or mixture is controlled, irrespective of nomenclature. However, CAS numbers cannot be used as unique identifiers in all situations because some forms of the listed chemical have different CAS numbers, and mixtures containing a listed chemical may also have different CAS numbers.

CONTROL LIST OF DUAL-USE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY AND SOFTWARE

I. MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT[1]

Reaction Vessels, Reactors or Agitators

Reaction vessels or reactors, with or without agitators, with total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m^3 (100 l) and less than 20 m^3 (20000 l), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
f) titanium or titanium alloys;
g) zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
h) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Agitators designed for use in the above-mentioned reaction vessels or reactors; and impellers, blades or shafts designed for such agitators where all surfaces of the agitator that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from any of the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
f) titanium or titanium alloys;
g) zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
h) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Storage Tanks, Containers or Receivers

Storage tanks, containers or receivers with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m^3 (100 l) where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

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[1] Note 1. The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of any non-controlled item containing one or more controlled components where the controlled component or components are the principal element of the item and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.

N.B. In judging whether the controlled component or components are to be considered the principal element, governments should weigh the factors of quantity, value, and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the controlled component or components as the principal element of the item being procured.

Note 2. The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of a whole plant, on any scale, which has been designed to produce any CW agent or controlled precursor chemical.

Note 3. The materials used for gaskets, packing, seals, screws, washers or other materials performing a sealing function do not determine the status of control of the items listed below, provided that such components are designed to be interchangeable.

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
f) titanium or titanium alloys;
g) zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
h) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Heat Exchangers or Condensers

Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area of greater than 0.15 m^2, and less than 20 m^2; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) graphite or carbon-graphite;
f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
g) titanium or titanium alloys;
h) zirconium or zirconium alloys;
i) silicon carbide;
j) titanium carbide; or
k) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.

Distillation or Absorption Columns

Distillation or absorption columns of internal diameter greater than 0.1 m; and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such distillation or absorption columns, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) graphite or carbon-graphite;
f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
g) titanium or titanium alloys;
h) zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
i) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.

Filling Equipment

Remotely operated filling equipment in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; or
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight.

Valves

a) Valves, having both of the following:
   i. A nominal size greater than 1.0 cm (3/8"), and
   ii. All surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the materials of construction in Technical Note 1 of this entry

b) Valves, not already identified in paragraph 6.a., having all of the following:
   i. A nominal size equal to or greater than 2.54 cm (1") and equal to or less than 10.16 cm (4")
   ii. Casings (valve bodies) or preformed casing liners,
   iii. A closure element designed to be interchangeable, and
   iv. All surfaces of the casing (valve body) or preformed case liner that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the materials of construction in Technical Note 1 of this entry

a) Components, as follows:
   i. Casings (valve bodies) designed for valves in paragraphs 6.a.or 6.b., in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the materials of construction in Technical Note 1 of this entry;
   ii. Preformed casing liners designed for valves in paragraphs 6.a.or 6.b., in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the materials of construction in Technical Note 1 of this entry.

Technical Note 1. Materials of construction for valves are any of the following:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
f) titanium or titanium alloys;
g) zirconium or zirconium alloys;
h) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys; or
i) ceramic materials as follows:
   1. silicon carbide with a purity of 80% or more by weight;
   2. aluminum oxide (alumina) with a purity of 99.9% or more by weight;
   3. zirconium oxide (zirconia).

Technical Note 2. The 'nominal size' is defined as the smaller of the inlet and outlet port diameters.

Multi-Walled Piping

Multi-walled piping incorporating a leak detection port, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) graphite or carbon-graphite;
f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
g) titanium or titanium alloys;
h) zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
i) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite-content is eight percent or more by weight.

Pumps

Multiple-seal and seal-less pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m3/h, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m^3/h (under standard temperature (273 K (0o C)) and pressure (101.3 kPa) conditions), and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
c) fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
d) glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
e) graphite or carbon-graphite;
f) tantalum or tantalum alloys;
g) titanium or titanium alloys;
h) zirconium or zirconium alloys;
i) ceramics;
j) ferrosilicon (high silicon iron alloys); or
k) niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note 1: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.

Technical note 2: : The seals referred to in this control come into direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed (or are designed to), and provide a sealing function where a rotary or reciprocating drive shaft passes through a pump body.

Incinerators

Incinerators designed to destroy CW agents, controlled precursors or chemical munitions, having specially designed waste supply systems, special handling facilities, and an average combustion chamber temperature greater than 1000o C, in which all surfaces in the waste supply system that come into direct contact with the waste products are made from or lined with the following materials:

a) nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
b) alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; or
c) ceramics.

Technical note: For the listed materials in the above entries, the term 'alloy' when not accompanied by a specific elemental concentration is understood as identifying those alloys where the identified metal is present in a higher percentage by weight than any other element.

II. TOXIC GAS MONITORING SYSTEMS AND THEIR DEDICATED DETECTING COMPONENTS

Toxic gas monitoring systems and their dedicated detecting components as follows: detectors; sensor devices; replaceable sensor cartridges; and dedicated software therefore

i. designed for continuous operation and usable for the detection of chemical warfare agents or controlled precursors at concentrations of less than 0.3 mg/m^3; or
ii. designed for the detection of cholinesterase-inhibiting activity

III. RELATED TECHNOLOGY

'Technology', including licenses, directly associated with -

- CW agents;
- controlled precursors; or
- controlled dual-use equipment items,
- to the extent permitted by national legislation.

This includes:

- transfer of 'technology' ('technical data') by any means, including electronic media, fax or telephone;
- transfer of 'technology' in the form of 'technical assistance'.
- Controls on 'technology' do not apply to information 'in the public domain' or to 'basic scientific research' or the minimum necessary information for patent application.

The approval for export of any controlled item of dual-use equipment also authorises the export to the same end-user of the minimum 'technology' required for the installation, operation, maintenance or repair of that item.

IV. SOFTWARE

Controls on 'software' transfer only apply where specifically indicated in sections I and II above, and do not apply to 'software' which is either:

a) Generally available to the public by being:
    a. Sold from stock at retail selling points without restriction, by means of:
        i. Over-the-counter transactions;
        ii. Mail order transactions;
        iii. Electronic transactions; or
        iv. Telephone call transactions; and
    b. Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier; or
b) 'In the public domain'.

Definition of Terms

'Basic scientific research'

Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

'Development'

'Development' is related to all phases before 'production' such as:

- design
- design research
- design analysis
- design concepts
- assembly of prototypes
- pilot production schemes
- design data
- process or transforming design data into a product
- configuration design
- integration design
- layouts

'Export'

An actual shipment or transmission of controlled items out of the country. This includes transmission of 'technology' by electronic media, fax or telephone.

'in the public domain'

'In the public domain', as it applies herein, means 'technology' or 'software' that has been made available without restrictions upon its further dissemination. (Copyright restrictions do not remove 'technology' or 'software' from being in the 'public domain').

'Microprogramme'

A sequence of elementary instructions maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction register.

'Production'

'Production' means all production phases such as:

- construction
- production engineering
- manufacture
- integration
- assembly (mounting)
- inspection
- testing
- quality assurance

'Programme'

A sequence of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by an electronic computer.

'Software'

A collection of one or more 'programmes' or 'microprogrammes' fixed in any tangible medium of expression.

'Technology'

Specific information necessary for the 'development', 'production' or 'use' of a product. The information takes the form of 'technical data' or 'technical assistance'.

'Technical assistance'

May take forms, such as: instruction, skills, training, working knowledge, consulting services. 'Technical assistance' includes oral forms of assistance. 'Technical assistance' may involve transfer of 'technical data'.

'Technical data'

May take forms such as blueprints, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, manuals and instructions written or recorded on other media or devices such as disk, tape, read-only memories.

'Use'

Operation, installation (including on-site installation), maintenance (checking), repair, overhaul or refurbishing.